

A novel research approach in sex on premises venues (SOPV): objective measure of sexual behaviour and low level intrusion to patrons

Sex on premises venues (SOPV) are commercial venues where men who have sex with men (MSM) meet other MSM for casual, usually anonymous, sex. These venues are challenging environments for traditional methods of behavioural research—for example, interviews. An alternative research method adapted from a study with sex workers in Nicaragua may be used in SOPVs.^{1,2} This study counted the number of used condoms per client as a measure of “safe” sexual behaviour. A pilot study in two parts was conducted at a Melbourne SOPV to determine the feasibility of this approach. The merit of this method was dependent on the consistency of the ratio of used condoms per SOPV patron, and consequently the method's sensitivity to detect behaviour change.

Part 1 of this pilot aimed to establish a system of SOPV waste collection and condom counting. SOPV staff collected venue waste and research staff counted the number of condoms in the waste that were free from condom packaging. Part 2 piloted SOPV staff handing out anonymous, self complete questionnaires to patrons during the time periods when waste was being collected. The questionnaire only asked about anal sex and condom use during the participant's visit at the SOPV.

Part 1 operated on 16 Saturdays and Sundays during the day. An overall ratio of 0.8 condoms per patron was calculated (95% CI: 0.7 to 1.1), and the ratio for each day ranged from 0.3 to 1.6. It was suspected that inconsistent collection of waste on Saturdays and Sundays contributed to the variability of the calculated condom to patron ratio each day. To have the same SOPV staff collecting waste each time and to avoid weekend functions at the SOPV, collection continued on the following nine Wednesday and Thursday evenings. For these evenings an overall ratio of 0.56 condoms per patron was calculated (95% CI: 0.4 to 0.7), and the ratio for each day ranged from 0.2 to 1.0.

Part 2 of this pilot operated on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of the following 8 weeks. Approximately 180 patrons were given a questionnaire by SOPV staff, of which 76 (~40%) completed and returned the questionnaire (mean 43.8 (SD 13.3 years). Forty four participants reported engaging in protected anal sex during their visit to the SOPV (58%, 95% CI: 47% to 69%), with a mode of one episode of protected anal sex per visit. Using this proportion of 58%, a ratio of 1.4 condoms per

patron engaging in protected anal sex was recalculated for the Saturday and Sunday collections. For all Wednesday and Thursday collections (Part 1 and 2) the ratio was 0.9.

The findings of this pilot study are inconclusive with respect to the value of this research method for behavioural study. Controlling for measurement and selection bias was difficult and resulted in a variable ratio of used condoms to patrons for each collection day. Research projects with more resources should look for greater control of bias, including encouragement of good communication with SOPV staff. However, this pilot study has demonstrated the potential of counting discarded condoms as a measure of safe sex behaviour in SOPVs. Counting condoms is an objective measure that doesn't rely on self reports of behaviour, and condom collection can be conducted with minimal intrusion to patrons visiting the SOPV.

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References

- 1 Gorter A, Miranda E, Smith GD, *et al.* How many people actually use condoms? An investigation of motel clients in Managua. *Soc Sci Med* 1993;**36**:1645–7.
- 2 Egger M, Pauw J, Lopatitzidis A, *et al.* Promotion of condom use in a high-risk setting in Nicaragua: a randomized controlled trial. *Lancet* 2000;**355**:2101–5.

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NOTICES

International Herpes Alliance and International Herpes Management Forum

The International Herpes Alliance has introduced a website (www.herpesalliance.org) from which can be downloaded patient information leaflets. Its sister organisation the International Herpes Management Forum (website: www.IHMF.org) has launched new guidelines on the management of herpesvirus infections in pregnancy at the 9th International Congress on Infectious Disease (ICID) in Buenos Aires.

Pan-American Health Organization, regional office of the World Health Organization

A catalogue of publications is available online (www.paho.org). The monthly journal of

PAHO, the Pan American Journal of Public Health, is also available (subscriptions: pubsvs@tsp.sheridan.com).

XIX International Congress of the Society of The Fetus as a Patient

1–4 May 2003, Gran Hotel Sitges, Barcelona-Sitges, Spain

Further details: (fax: +34 93 418 7832; email: bcn2003@iudexus.uab.es).

Australasian Sexual Health Conference: Tango down South—2003!

4–7 June 2003, Christchurch Convention Centre, New Zealand

Further details: Dart Associates (tel: +02 9418 9396/97; email: dartconv@mpx.com.au; web site: <http://www.acshp.org.au>).

CORRECTION

We would like to apologise for an error that occurred in the paper by McGarrigle *et al.* (*Sex Transm Infect* 2002;**78**:398–405). In table 2, under the heading “Name and custodian” the following affiliations should have appeared. Row one: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, National Centre for Social Research, and Royal Free & University College Medical School. Row six: City University and Department of Primary Care and Population Sciences and Royal Free Centre for HIV Medicine, Royal Free & University Medical College. Row seven: Study on HIV testing. Royal Free Hampstead NHS Trust Hospital and Department of Primary Care and Population Sciences and Royal Free Centre for HIV Medicine, Royal Free & University College Medical School.

EDITORS' NOTICE

Inadvertent failure to disclose an interest

Podophyllin office therapy against condyloma should be abandoned. Von Krogh *et al.* (*Sex Transm Inf* 2001;**77**:409–12). The author Dr G Von Krogh inadvertently failed to disclose that he had received consultancy fees or reimbursement of expenses to attend educational meetings relating to anogenital papilloma virus infection from the following companies: 3M, Perstorp, Stiefel, Oclassen, and MSD. In addition clinical trials on anogenital HPV infection had been funded within his department by both 3M and MSD.